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ABSTRACT

This report lists a series of recommendations for dealing with the widespread but largely undocumented problem of domestic violence. The efforts of the Task Force were concentrated in the area of mate abuse. Working committees examined prevention methods, legal safeguards and social services. Two subcommittees examined the special problems of child abuse and parent abuse. Recommendations deal with training of police officers, changes in the criminal code, social service assistance, education and social reform. The recommendations are intended to make the existing system more efficient, effective and equitable. (BN)

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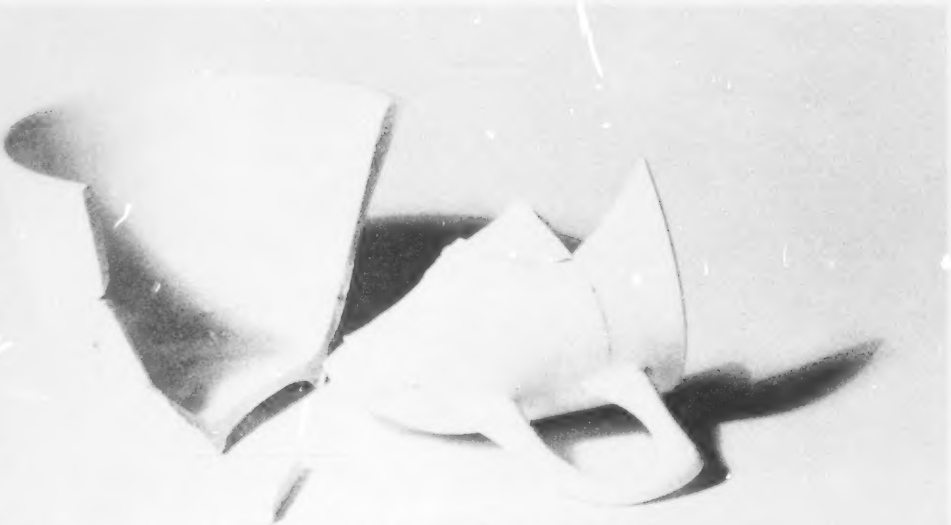
Task Force on Domestic Violence



The Report from the Attorney General's Task Force on Domestic Violence

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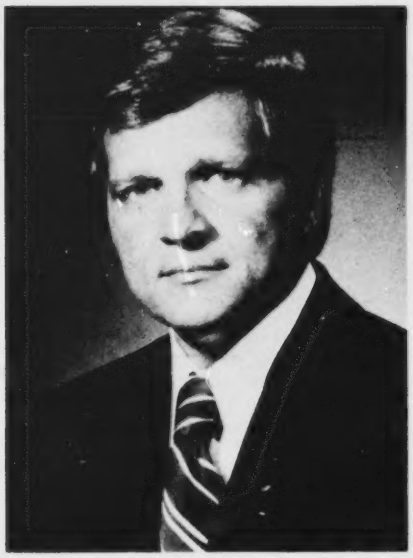
Foreword



The widespread problem of domestic violence has been largely undocumented and unpublicized. Presently, there are no concrete state or national statistics on the incidence of domestic violence. However, there are estimates that 28 million women are abused by their husbands; that millions of parents have abused their children physically; and that the number of cases of elderly abuse run into the ten-thousands.

It is even more disturbing to learn that the majority of these domestic violence victims suffer silently, virtually ignored by society. So, the vicious cycle of abuse continues: parents (who probably were abused as children) beat their own children, who then grow up to abuse their spouses or their children or their abusive parents. This cycle goes on generation after generation, often resulting in homicide.

We must find ways to stop this cycle of abuse and provide services to both the abuser and the abused. This report is a step in that direction. In the following months, my office will draft legislation and move towards the implementation of the Task Force's recommendations.

My special thanks to the Task Force for the thousands of hours of hard work and careful consideration which have gone into the preparation of this report. They have performed a great service to the people of Ohio.

Therefore, it is with great pleasure that I present the following report to the people of Ohio.

William J. Brown

William J. Brown
Attorney General

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

Honorable William J. Brown
Attorney General of Ohio

Dear Attorney General Brown:

Pursuant to your directive to examine the problem of domestic violence, the Attorney General's Task Force on Domestic Violence submits this report for your consideration and action.

The Task Force determined that there is a need to address the problem of domestic violence through law reform, better law enforcement, and more adequate social services.

Since child abuse and parent abuse required special attention, subcommittees were appointed to investigate and report on these areas of concern. Their findings were returned to the Task Force, voted upon and incorporated in this report.

We, the Task Force are committed to the recommendations submitted to you. We will make every effort to aid you and other decision makers in pursuit of remedies to the problems of domestic violence.

Finally, its our hope that other groups will take these findings of the Task Force on Domestic Violence and examine those areas that we did not pursue.

Respectfully submitted,

Helen L. Ware

Helen L. Ware
Chairperson

Introduction

Domestic violence is a critical issue facing the people of the state, and until now the state has not adequately examined, identified, and responded to the problem.

In an attempt to ascertain the breadth of this problem, Attorney General William J. Brown appointed a fifteen-member Task Force comprised of citizens from varied backgrounds including: psychiatry, law, education, counseling, crisis intervention, homemaking, and the legislature.

The Task Force examined alternative programs, position papers, testimony, and research data which were presented to us for our deliberation over the eight-month period, and identified ways to make the existing system more efficient, more effective, and more equitable.

We noted a lack of understanding by law enforcement officials, social services, and victims. We also noted an inadequate response by the law enforcement community.

One of the most disturbing factors of this problem is the lack of data. As a result, the Task Force could not determine precisely how many persons are victims of domestic violence, how many instances of domestic violence exist, how much domestic violence is reported, or how much is unreported.

In the opinion of the Task Force, if we served one purpose, it was to bring awareness of the problem to the public and to the government.

Our recommendations are only a beginning step to meet the issue head on. We would encourage a follow-up study to determine funding requirements for facilities, programs, and services, to effectuate the recommendations of this Task Force, both legislatively and programmatically.

In the following pages, the reader will find recommendations which are the product of eight months of deliberation. We concentrated our efforts in the area of mate abuse and divided into three working committees to examine prevention methods, legal safeguards, and social services. Two subcommittees, one on child abuse and the other on parent abuse, examined those special problems and have offered hope for addressing them. In addition, three public hearings were held in Columbus, Toledo, and Cleveland to obtain testimony from experts and victims and to gain greater insight into this entire phenomenon.

Definitions

"Domestic violence" is "abuse" perpetrated on a family member or household member(s). Domestic violence specifically includes "mate abuse," "child abuse," and "parent abuse."

"Mate" involves those spouses and those males and females living as spouses or who formerly resided in the same household as spouses, but are now divorced or separated.

"Child" refers to those persons under the age of eighteen or those persons who by reason of a disability are dependent upon a family or household member.

"Parent" involves those dependent adults who are related to the family or household members by consanguinity or affinity.

"Family or household members" means those spouses, persons living as spouses, parents, children or other persons related by consanguinity or affinity.

"Abuse" means the occurrence of any of the following acts between family or household members:

(1) knowingly, purposefully, or recklessly attempting to cause or causing physical harm; or

(2) causing another to believe he or she would cause that person physical harm.

Section I: Summary of Report

Summary of Police Recommendations

Training of Police Officers

Recruit Training

The Task Force recommends that a minimum requirement of nine hours of recruit instruction in Domestic Disputes be instituted. Training in crisis intervention techniques should be specifically incorporated into the course.

Selection of Recruits

The Task Force recommends a study into the screening techniques of recruits to determine if sexual bias against women can be detected.

Advanced Training

The Peace Officer Training Academy periodically offers advanced training seminars in crisis intervention. The Task Force recommends that police departments be urged to send officers, particularly those who have not had the benefit of recruit training in crisis intervention, for advanced training. In addition, police departments must be encouraged to contract with county 648 boards for funding as a community service project and to investigate funding from LEAA in the form of a grant to the Regional Planning Unit.

Advanced Training—In Service

The Columbus Police Department, in conjunction with the Columbus Area Mental Health Center, has developed a 60 hour course in Applied Behavioral Science for line officers in the community. The Task Force recommends that this course serve as a model for the implementation of similar courses in all police systems in Ohio. The Task Force further recommends that appropriate state and federal funds be directed for this purpose.

Safety of Police Officers and Disputants

Police Teams

The Task Force recommends that police departments team male and female officers in designated areas of high domestic violence crimes.

Police-Community Relations

Community Resources

The Task Force recommends that all police officers, particularly the dispatching unit, be equipped with a Community Resource Manual to enable them to make effective referrals to shelters, mental health facilities, and other support groups in their community.

Community Response

The Task Force recommends that social service agencies dealing with victims of domestic violence and area police departments establish links to provide for effective intervention and referral.

Reporting of Mate Abuse

The Task Force recommends that a reporting procedure be established for compiling data on cases of mate abuse. Furthermore, the Task Force recommends that there be differential reporting of both index and non-index mate abuse cases. Police departments should gather this data and forward it to the Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation for collection and development of statistics.

Summary of Legal Recommendations

Criminal Code

The Task Force recommends that a new chapter be adopted under Title 29 entitled Domestic Violence. Violence occurring between mates will be handled under this chapter.

1. The Task Force recommends that the statutory chapter on domestic violence provide procedures which would:

(a) require that law enforcement officers complete a Uniform Victim's Statement (See Appendix IV A) on the verbal complaint of a mate that he/she has been the victim of domestic violence;

(b) require that the accused be arrested immediately upon execution of the Uniform Victim's Statement by the complainant, which contains facts constituting probable cause that an offense has been committed;

(c) require that the facts shall be presented to the prosecutor as in all criminal cases, for the filing of a Complaint and issuing of a Warrant;

(d) require that bond shall not be set until the accused appears before a magistrate;

(e) require that as a condition of bond, the accused shall execute a Release Agreement providing such terms as may be required to insure the safety and protection of the complainant, family members and community. (See Appendix IV B).

2. The Task Force recommends that the Supreme Court of Ohio adopt the proposed Uniform Release Agreement as part of the Rules of Criminal Procedure in domestic violence cases, and amend Criminal Rule 46D and F to conform with the above proposed bonding and release procedures.

Legal Education

The Task Force recommends that the law schools of Ohio incorporate a study of the subject of domestic violence in their Family Law curriculum. The Task Force further recommends that family law education be made a mandatory requirement for graduation from law school.

Summary of Social Service Recommendations

Social Service Assistance

Shelter

1. The Task Force recommends that the state establish a system of payment for support of shelter houses for victims of mate abuse and their children.

2. The Task Force recommends that in order to enable victims of abuse to establish their independence each shelter must provide access to medical, psychological, financial, child care and legal services; in addition, each must provide access to vocational training and placement as well as any transportation necessary for a victim to utilize these services.

3. The Task Force recommends that in each community where there is a shelter designed specifically for the care of battered persons, state funds be granted to that agency. Each shelter must be operated by a private governing body reflective of the racial, ethnic, and socio-economic diversity of the community. At least two (2) persons who have experienced domestic violence must be members of that governing body.

Hotline

This Task Force recommends that:

1. Each shelter shall establish and/or maintain a "hotline."

2. The "hotline" number should be made available to all existing social service agencies and police departments for their use in making referrals to the shelter.

3. The "hotline" number should be published in daily newspapers and be included as an emergency number in telephone directories.

Protective Services for Adults Under Title XX

1. The Task Force recommends that both the Ohio General Assembly and the Ohio Department of Public Welfare, in their defining of eligibility requirements of persons seeking assistance under Title XX's Protective Services for Adults, include victims of mate abuse as defined within this report.

2. The Task Force recommends that the United States Department of Public Welfare amend its regulations to authorize use of Title XX funds for protective shelter for victims of mate abuse and their children.

Publicity and Education

Statewide Information Program

The Task Force recommends that the Office of the Attorney General prepare materials to be disseminated statewide to make the public aware of the nature and implications of domestic violence. In localities where agencies who provide services to victims of abuse exist, the Office of the Attorney General shall utilize such agencies for the dissemination of such materials. In localities where no agency exists, the Office of the Attorney General will be responsible for disseminating the materials.

Education About Marriage and the Family

The Task Force recommends that the State Department of Education mandate the inclusion of appropriate courses on parenting, marriage and the family and role identification at all educational levels. In addition, professional education shall include training in all colleges of education, medicine, nursing, social work and psychology.

Crisis Intervention Education

The Task Force recommends that a person in any type of crisis intervention system have crisis training made available to them. Crisis Intervention Training should also be made a part of the continuing education curriculum of other professional organizations, such as the bar associations, medical associations, social work and school health programs.

Miscellaneous

Personal Income

The Task Force recommends the use of "personal income," not "family income" in determining eligibility requirements for all human and legal services.

Victim-Witness Assistance

The Task Force recommends that programs to assist the victims of mate abuse be established in Chio, through appropriate funding sources.

Follow-up Study

The Task Force recommends that a follow-up study be conducted to determine funding requirements for facilities, programs and services to effectuate the recommendations of this Task Force, both legislatively and programmatically. Such a study should be conducted over a period of one year, and the report filed with the Office of the Attorney General and the General Assembly.

Summary of Child Abuse

Legal Safeguards

The Task Force recommends that Revised Code §2151.421(C) be amended to require mandatory rather than discretionary photographs of abused or neglected children.

The Task Force recommends that a mandatory time limit be written into the existing statute which sets forth the time for commencement of support services. This period should be reasonable and in the best interests of the child.

The Task Force recommends that there be established a severe criminal and civil penalty for medical non-reporting, and immunity from any and all reprisals for those medical personnel who do report.

The Task Force recommends that there be a statute enacted which authorize police to detain a child for the child's safety; e.g., detain child in hospital for care and safekeeping and prevent removal by the abusive parent.

Social Education and Reform

The Task Force recommends that instruction for identification and recognition of child abuse be mandated for the medical and teaching professions.

The Task Force recommends that continuing medical education be provided for licensed doctors in the area of child abuse. Standards for diagnosing child abuse should be set by the American Medical Association (AMA) or by the Ohio State Medical Board.

The Task Force recommends that a computerized referral system be established between hospitals within a region to prevent an abused child from being sent by his parents to different hospitals to avoid detection of child abuse.

The Task Force recommends that a study be made and standards be set for the removal of an abused child from the home. These standards are necessary because of diversity of interpretations and discretion of the caseworkers in the removal.

Summary of Parent Abuse

Legal Redress

The Task Force recommends that the Fourteenth Amendment constitutional guarantees of due process and equal protection be observed in cases of domestic violence against the elderly.

The Task Force recommends that the General Assembly adopt a procedure which would place an elderly person under the care of a guardian where it has been determined by a court of competent jurisdiction that the family is unable and unsuited to maintain custody or care of the elderly person.

The Task Force recommends that the General Assembly adopt procedures which would protect the elderly from willful acts of violence by family or household members which result in economic loss or hardship.

The Task Force recommends that all power-of-attorney consented to by elderly be examined by the courts to assure that it was given knowingly, intentionally, and without duress.

The Task Force recommends a reporting mechanism to compile statistics on reported cases of elderly abuse. This system will be linked with the one previously proposed in the section on mate abuse.

Social Reform

The Task Force recommends that where there is evidence of physiological or psychological deprivation, an investigation should be conducted to determine whether abuse is present.

The Task Force recommends a mental evaluation of an elderly person be conducted to determine competency in cases where elderly reports abuse.

The Task Force recommends that the alleged abuser undergo counseling to determine if the removal of the abuser or elderly person will resolve the existing problem.

The Task Force recommends that the Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation place strong pressure on community programs for elderly to develop new and varied programs which would instill self-sufficiency. Also, it is recommended that support be given to families who maintain care of an elderly family member. The support may come from varying sources, public and private; e.g., Foundation for the Blind, Department of Welfare, etc.

The Task Force recommends a further and more detailed study of the problem of elderly abuse through a Citizens Advisory Committee appointed by the Attorney General. It is further recommended that community support be given to such efforts.

Section II: Mate Abuse

Mate Abuse: Historical Perspective

Mate abuse is not a new societal crisis. It is one, however, that has been relegated to silent suffering since the beginning of mankind. Only recently has this silent crisis emerged as a crime punishable by law.

At common law, husbands possessed the liberty to "chastise" their wives. The Mississippi Supreme Court ruled in *Bradley v. State* (1829), that a husband should be allowed to moderately chastise his wife without being inhibited by the court. A North Carolina Court, in *State v. Black* (1864), held that the court should not meddle in wife beating unless there is evidence that some enduring injury is inflicted or that there is an overwhelming amount of violence.

In later years, pioneer women won admiration from their men when they proved they could be independent and strong willed. Following the Civil War, women began to acquire property and contractual rights. As a result, in a landmark decision, an Alabama court, in *Fulghan v. State* (1871) ruled that husbands no longer possessed the right to beat and abuse their wives. Eleven years later, Maryland became the first state to enact criminal sanctions against wife abuse.

Despite the rulings against chastising women, the courts continually refused to permit the women to bring suit against her husband for wife abuse. In 1910, the United States Supreme Court ruled that a wife did not possess a cause of action for assault and battery against her husband because "the peace and security of the home were considered too important to be dragged through courts."

Finally, a California court, in *Self v. Self* (1962), ruled that "the contention that immunity is necessary to maintain conjugal harmony is unsound" because following a spouse beating, there is little peace and harmony remaining to be disturbed.

In November, 1977 a Michigan jury determined that a wife was not guilty of first degree murder of her husband by reason of insanity. She contended that she was temporarily insane at the time of her husband's slaying due to his constant physical and mental abuse of her.

As the history of mate abuse is examined the question arises as to the number of actual cases. A statistical history of mate beating is difficult to compile because it has been, for the most part, overlooked by law enforcement agencies. There are, however, some recent generalized estimates on mate abuse.[1] For instance, it is estimated that twenty-eight million (28,000,000) spouses in the United States are abused by their mates.[2] A vast majority of the ten million (10,000,000) trouble calls the police receive pertain to mate abuse, but those reported incidents constitute only one-fifth (⅕) of all actual abuse.[3] Furthermore, sixty-five (65) percent of reported homicides are acts between family members. Men are victims fifty (50) percent of the time in domestic homicides while women are victims eighty-five (85) percent of the time in domestic assaults.[4] Even more startling are F.B.I. statistics which indicate that an incident of mate beating occurs every thirty (30) seconds in the United States.

It is evident that mate abuse has a long history in this country. Only recently have statistical studies begun to explore this pattern of crime. Perhaps with the growing societal awareness this crime will not be a silent crisis but will be dealt with openly and fairly.

[1]See Appendix III for a more comprehensive statistical analysis.

[2]Roger Langley and Richard C. Levy, *Wife Beating, The Silent Crisis*, (New York: E.P. Dutton, 1977) p. 12.

[3]Ibid

[4]Del Martin, *Battered Wives*, (California: Glide Publications, 1976), p. 14.

Introduction

In examining police response to mate abuse, the Task Force acknowledged the following points as indicative of the need for substantial recommendations in this area:

Police officers are frequently the first persons called to intervene in a mate abuse situation. They must be equipped with skills to deal efficiently, effectively, and fairly in defusing these volatile situations. However, it is generally recognized that present police responses are ineffectual.

Police officers, in responding to domestic calls, must take precautions to ensure their own safety as well as that of the disputants. Evidence indicates that the manner in which a police officer handles a disturbance has an effect on whether the officer is injured.[1] FBI statistics show that domestic violence runs are currently the number-one cause of police officer deaths.[2]

A distinct relationship exists between domestic-related homicides and aggravated assaults on one hand and prior police interventions for dispute and disturbances on the other. A study by the Kansas City Police Department found that in the two years preceding the domestic assault or homicide, the police had been called at least once in about eighty-five (85) percent of the cases and at least five (5) times in about fifty (50) percent of the cases.[3]

A need exists for the accurate reporting of mate abuse cases as a means of determining the incidence of the crime. Such statistics are not presently available.

Therefore, in looking at recommendations in this area, the Task Force determined that proposed solutions must address the following issues:

Training of police officers

Safety of police officers and disputants

Relationship between police and community agencies

Reporting of domestic abuse

Training of Police Officers

Recruit Training

Problem

The Ohio Peace Office Training Council[4] currently requires only three hours of training in Domestic Disputes as part of the 280 hours of recruit training.

Recommendation

The Task Force recommends that a minimum requirement of nine hours[5] of recruit instruction in Domestic Disputes be instituted. Training in crisis intervention techniques should be specifically incorporated into the course.[6]

Rationale

Based on the frequency of the mortality and morbidity resulting from mate abuse, training in Domestic Disputes should be increased from three to nine hours to equip police officers with sufficient skills to effectively resolve the conflict.

Selection of Recruits

Problem

The attitude of a police officer toward a mate abuse victim is often reflected in the manner in which the officer treats the victim and has bearing on the victim's actions following the incident. It is important there-

fore, that the officer be sympathetic to the feelings and plight of the victim.

Recommendation

The Task Force recommends a study into the screening techniques of recruits to determine if sexual bias against women can be detected.

Rationale

Police officers are frequently the first persons called to intervene in a domestic situation. As a result, police officers have great influence over the attitude and future behavior of the disputants. It is important that such officers respond appropriately without prejudice to both parties.

Advanced Training

Problem

Training in domestic disputes was not available to law enforcement officers in the past. Furthermore, in-service crisis intervention training has not been and is not always economically feasible for individual police departments.

Recommendation

The Peace Officer Training Academy[7] periodically offers advanced training seminars in crisis intervention. The Task Force recommends that police departments be urged to send officers, particularly those who have not had the benefit of recruit training in crisis intervention, for advanced training. In addition, police departments must be encouraged to contract with county 648 boards for funding as a community service project and to investigate funding from LEAA in the form of a grant to the Regional Planning Unit.

Rationale

Advanced training seminars can provide all officers with crisis intervention skills that they both need and want. This method, particularly if funding sources are tapped, would serve as a practical and effective training alternative.

Advanced Training — In Service

Problem

There is a tremendous need for trained police officers in crisis intervention techniques and human relations. According to FBI statistics, domestic dispute calls are the number-one cause of police officer deaths.[8]

Recommendation

The Columbus Police Department, in conjunction with the Columbus Area Mental Health Center, has developed a 60 hour course in Applied Behavioral Science for line officers in the community.[9] The Task Force recommends that this course serve as a model for the implementation of similar courses in all police systems in Ohio. The Task Force further recommends that appropriate state and federal funds be directed for this purpose.

Rationale

Evidence indicates that the manner in which a police officer handles a disturbance has an effect on whether the officer is injured. A six-month evaluation following a training program in Columbus, Ohio indicated that domestic-response related assaults on police officers trained in crisis intervention techniques had decreased seventy (70) percent since the training.[10] Based on this evidence, it is clear that training in crisis intervention would decrease assaults on police officers responding to domestic calls.

Safety of Police Officers and Disputants

Police Teams

Problem

Most police teams responding to domestic calls are composed of male officers. The disputants on the other hand, are male and female. This teaming of officers often results in the female victim experiencing a sense of powerlessness and an increase in anxiety.

Recommendation

The Task Force recommends that police departments team male and female officers in designated areas of high domestic violence crimes.

Rationale

Police departments should make an effort to increase the number of women officers in order that sufficient numbers of male-female teams are available. Evidence from several studies indicate that male-female police teams are highly successful in resolving domestic disputes.[11]

Police-Community Relations

Community Resources

Problem

Police officers are often unaware of the existence of social services in their community which could provide services for victims of mate abuse. Therefore, they may be unable to effectively link the abused person with the appropriate service agency.

Recommendation

The Task Force recommends that all police officers, particularly the dispatching unit, be equipped with a Community Resource Manual to enable them to make effective referrals to shelters, mental health facilities, and other support groups in their community.[12]

Rationale

This recommendation can be economically and expediently implemented. Effective referral to social service agencies are of vital concern if the battering cycle in the home is to be interrupted and ultimately stopped. A battered mate is in need of a variety of social services, and a well informed police officer is in a position to make immediate referrals to the appropriate community resource.

Community Response

Problem

Social service agencies and police departments are often slow in taking the initiative to form effective linkages.

Recommendation

The Task Force recommends that social service agencies dealing with victims of mate abuse and area police departments establish links to provide for effective intervention and referral.

Rationale

It is vital to the health and safety of the community that social service agencies and police departments establish a working relationship so that effective referrals can be implemented.

Reporting of Mate Abuse

Problem

Gathering accurate statistics on the incidence of mate abuse is difficult under the present reporting practices. Domestic abuse cases, generally non-index crimes[13] rarely are reported as such. They are often listed as family trouble calls or domestic runs, rather than specifying the crime. (See Appendix III).

Recommendation:

The Task Force recommends that a reporting procedure be established for compiling data on cases of mate abuse. Furthermore, the Task Force recommends that there be differential reporting of both index and non-index mate abuse cases. Police departments should gather this data[14] and forward it to the Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation for collection and development of statistics.

Rationale

Dr. Richard J. Gelles a sociologist at the University of Rhode Island has gathered data which suggests that there are at least 15 million battered wives in the United States today. In New York State, the courts handle over 17,800 family-offense cases per year involving violence or threats of violence. Assaults between husbands and

wives make up fifty-two (52) percent of all aggravated assaults in Detroit.[15]

The available data indicates that the statistics on the number of incidents of mate abuse in Ohio substantially understates its occurrence. Therefore, additional information sources are recommended in order to provide a more accurate description of the problem.

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[1]Hans Toch, *Violent Men*, Chicago: Aldine Publishing Co., 1969, p. 39. The analysis showed that the most frequently cited reason for attacks on officers in San Francisco was that the officer touched or threatened the suspect.

[2]FBI Uniform Crime Report, *Crime in the United States*, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1975, p. 225. During 1975, domestic disturbance calls accounted for 28 percent of assaults on police officers. In addition, more than 15 percent of the law enforcement officers killed in 1975 were responding to disturbance calls.

[3]Police Foundation, *Domestic Violence and the Police: Studies in Detroit and Kansas City*, Washington, D.C., 1977, p. 9.

[4]Revised Code 109.71 creates the Peace Officer Training Council (POTC) in the Attorney General's office. The POTC is comprised of nine members appointed by the Governor. It may recommend to the Attorney General rules and regulations with respect to the approval of peace officer training schools, minimum courses of study, categories of advanced training and the like. Revised Code 109.74 gives the Attorney General the authority to adopt or promulgate any or all of the recommendations of the POTC.

[5]The Task Force opted for this figure of nine hours of recruit training upon the recommendations of several police instructors. However, it is the belief of the Task Force that additional instruction in this area be available to recruit trainees.

[6]Revised Code 109.73 and 109.74 state that changes in the minimum courses of study are made by the Attorney General at the recommendation of the POTC.

[7]The Peace Officer Training Academy facility is located in London, Ohio. The POTA offers advanced training exclusively at a cost of $12.00 per day and has held several week-long seminars in crisis intervention to date.

[8]FBI Uniform Crime Report, p. 225.

[9]This program was linked with Ohio Dominican College for academic credit upon successful completion of the course. Field experience of line officers was a critical criteria for the program. The course was designed by Steve Douglas of the Columbus Area Community Mental Health Center in conjunction with Dr. Lad Bergin, a psychologist with the Columbus Police Department.

[10]Donald M. McGee, et al, "Training-Family Crisis Intervention in Columbus, Ohio," *The Ohio Police Chief*, May, 1975, p. 109.

[11]Del Martin, *Battered Wives*, San Francisco: Glide Publications, 1976, pp. 137-38.

[12]Cleveland, among other cities has published a manual.

[13]Non-index crimes are those offenses which are not included in the Uniform Crime Report. The following offenses and attempts to commit these offenses are used in compiling the crime index: 1. Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, 2. forcible rape, 3. robbery, 4. aggravated assault, 5. burglary, 6. larceny—theft, and 7. motor vehicle theft.

[14]Cincinnati, Ohio has accomplished this through reformation of Reporting Form 301 (See Appendix IV C).

[15]All statistics from Langley and Levy, *Wife Beating: The Silent Crisis*, New York: E.P. Dutton, 1977, p. 5.

Legal Reform

Introduction

Testimony of mate abuse victims before the Task Force indicated a disturbing ineffectiveness of the criminal law in providing the type of protection which makes prosecution a viable alternative for a mate suffering physical abuse within the home.

The changes that the Task Force recommends are intended to protect victims of domestic violence and allow them the opportunity to seek adequate redress through the criminal law.

It is the hope of the Task Force that its recommendations in the legal area will not only facilitate orderly prosecution in domestic assault cases; but will also create a climate of understanding and response within the justice system.

The Task Force's recommendations were made in the following areas:

Criminal Code (Title 29)

Rules of Criminal Procedure

Legal Education

Criminal Code

Problem

Although the statutory law of Ohio provides for the arrest of persons where there is reasonable ground to believe an act of violence has been committed, (Ohio Revised Code 2935.03) outside the presence of an officer, police demonstrate an unwillingness to make such arrests in mate abuse situations. Law enforcement officers indicate that fear of prosecution for false arrest is great in domestic situations. In turn, victims of mate abuse feel helpless in calling for police assistance. They are often advised by police to go see a prosecutor at some later time (usually the following day), during which time there is the very real danger of a homicide or, at the very least, further and more serious injury.

Present Rules of Criminal Procedure permit a clerk to set bond in misdemeanor assault cases without any appearance of the defendant before a magistrate, which in effect denies any interim protection to the victim.

Successful prosecution is often impaired by the "her word against his" nature of the average mate abuse case. Observations by the arresting officers of the scene and of the parties are generally not reported, and are thus often lost to the prosecutor who prepares this type of case for trial.

Recommendation

The Task Force recommends that a new chapter be adopted under Title 29 entitled Domestic Violence. Violence occurring between mates will be handled under this chapter.

1. The Task Force recommends that the statutory chapter on domestic violence provide procedures which would:

(a) require that law enforcement officers complete a Uniform Victim's Statement (See Appendix IV A) on the verbal complaint of a mate that he/she has been the victim of domestic violence;

(b) require that the accused be arrested immediately upon execution of the Uniform Victim's Statement by the complainant, which contains facts constituting probable cause that an offense has been committed;

(c) require that the facts shall be presented to the prosecutor as in all criminal cases, for the filing of a Complaint and issuing of a Warrant;

(d) require that bond shall not be set until the accused appears before a magistrate;

(e) require that as a condition of bond, the accused shall execute a Release Agreement providing such terms as may be required to insure the safety and protection of the complainant, family members and community. (See Appendix IV B).

2. The Task Force recommends that the Supreme Court of Ohio adopt the proposed Uniform Release Agreement as part of the Rules of Criminal Procedure in domestic violence cases, and amend Criminal Rule 46D and F to conform with the above proposed bonding and release procedures.

Rationale

Law enforcement officers need not fear false arrest charges when a victim of mate abuse has provided a signed statement of the facts complained of; at the same time, the victim can expect full protection from police officers upon execution of the proposed Uniform Victim's Statement.

The requirement that a magistrate set bond in mate abuse cases is a practical solution to the problem of domestic and community safety; the additional safeguard of a release agreement clarifies to the defendant all the terms and conditions under which he/she is to reside in the community prior to trial.

The recorded observations of investigating officers as to the physical condition of the involved parties and the scene of the alleged violence can facilitate effective trial planning for both prosecutors and defense lawyers.

Legal Education

Problem

The Criminal Justice System has not been sensitive to the problem of domestic violence.[1] It is an area that has been virtually ignored by law schools in Family Law and Criminal Law Courses.

Recommendation

The Task Force recommends that the law schools of Ohio incorporate a study of the subject of domestic violence in their Family Law curriculum. The Task Force further recommends that family law education be made a mandatory requirement for graduation from law school.

Rationale

The Bar must first be made aware of the seriousness of domestic violence. This is most effectively accomplished at the law school level.

The attitude that domestic violence is a low priority offense must be erased from the minds of our prosecutors and judges.

Through education, the bar will become more sensitive to the problem and stricter adherence to the code in the area of domestic violence will be pursued.[2]

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[1]See testimony of Miriam Weinstein, Cleveland Public Hearing, Transcript, p. 70.

[2]See testimony of Sandra Scully, Cleveland Public Hearing, Transcript, p. 21.

Social Services

Introduction

As evidenced by statistics and research presented by experts in the social sciences, mate abuse is an immense social, political, economic, and legal problem. Response to this phenomena has been inadequate. Legal and social mechanisms have proved to be insufficient redress to the problem.

With this in mind, the Task Force examined certain aspects of the social service system, and found support and protection for victims of abuse to be inadequate under the existing structure. It became obvious, that alterations in the present social service system must be made to effectively repond to the needs of abused persons.

The lack of identifiable support services for victims, namely, shelter facilities, advocacy and financial assistance were the principal components of the Task Force's considerations in their recommendations. A majority of witnesses testifying before the Task Force, focused on the need for the establishment of emergency refuges for the abused and children, the need for a more expeditious way victims can obtain financial assistance, and the need for continuing efforts toward education, public awareness, and legislation.

The recommendations of the Task Force focused on the following areas:

Social Service Assistance

Publicity and Education

Miscellaneous

Social Service Assistance

Shelter

Problem

During the crucial stages immediately following a beating, the assaulted victim and children are in most need of protection. However, our present legal, police, and social systems are not responsive. Refuge from further abuse and guaranteed protection for the abused and children is not currently available. Most cities in Ohio do not have identifiable support services available for victims of abuse.[1] Existing shelters are filled to capacity within days of opening.[2]

Recommendation

1. The Task Force recommends that the state establish a system of payment for support of shelter houses for victims of mate abuse and their children.

2. The Task Force recommends that in order to enable victims of abuse to establish their independence, each shelter must provide access to medical, psychological, financial, child care and legal services; in addition, each must provide access to vocational training and placement as well as any transportation necessary for a victim to utilize these services.[3]

3. The Task Force recommends that in each community where there is a shelter designed specifically for the care of battered persons, state funds be granted to that agency. Each shelter must be operated by a private governing body reflective of the racial, ethnic, and socio-economic diversity of the community. At least two (2) persons who have experienced domestic abuse must be members of that governing body.

Rationale

1. Shelters can provide coordinated care, including:

Safety and sanctuary to victims and their children that removes the threat of further harm;

Access to the resources and support necessary to create alternatives to the existing lifestyles;

Special attention and care for children;

Opportunities for victims to learn from one another and break down the isolation that is so often a key factor in keeping victims in the abusive situation.

2. Shelter services are relatively new. In order to ensure a responsive program, the governing body must be representative of the community and understand its needs and its resources.

3. Funding for shelters may be a problem. Often the opposition to shelters is based on cost. Funds are currently available if aggressively pursued by the state. Possible sources include: federal crime fighting dollars (LEAA), Title XX, local 648 Mental Health funds, state appropriations, and alcohol treatment appropriations.[4] In addition, the Domestic Violence Treatment and Prevention Act of 1977, pending in the United States Congress, may make additional federal money available.[5]

Hotline

Problem

Following incidences of mate abuse, one major recourse the abused often take is contacting a social service agency for assistance. The abused is usually looking for emergency shelter for herself and her children. In most Ohio communities an Information and Referral telephone line is available to persons seeking social service assistance for various problems (drug abuse, alcoholism, health care, legal aid). However, they are not always equipped to handle calls from victims of mate abuse.

Recommendation

The Task Force recommends that:

1. Each shelter shall establish and/or maintain a "hotline."

2. The "hotline" number should be made available to all existing social service agencies and police departments for their use in making referrals to the shelter.

3. The "hotline" number should be published in daily newspapers and be included as an emergency number in telephone directories.

Rationale

The "hotline" will provide an immediate resource for the victim. Police and social service workers can provide victims in need of assistance with the phone number or call on the victim's behalf.

Protective Services for Adults Under Title XX

Problem

The plan for social services in Oho has been developed in accordance with Title XX of the Social Security Act enacted by Public Law 93-647. "The purpose of the plan is to provide Ohio with social services that will enable residents of Ohio to restore, maintain or improve their capabilities for self-support, self-sufficiency, to prevent or remedy neglect, abuse or exploitation, or to preserve families to provide community based care, and where necessary, to provide improved institutional care."

Under current provisions of Title XX, abused mates are not included with those persons in need of protective services.[6] The Protective Services for Adults definition of eligibility, part 5 states that "persons in immediate danger needing protective services, and persons needing Information and Referral Service as described in the Ohio plan may be provided without regard to family income."

Recommendation

1. The Task Force recommends that both the Ohio General Assembly and the Ohio Department of Public Welfare, in their defining of eligibility requirements of persons seeking assistance under Title XX's Protective Services for Adults, include victims of mate abuse as defined within this report.

2. The Task Force recommends that the United States Department of Public Welfare amend its regulations to authorize use of Title XX funds for protective shelter for victims of mate abuse and their children.

Rationale

By awarding reparation to the abused mate, the economic dependence of the victim to the abuser will be alleviated in part. Provisions would then be made for the victim in covering the necessary expenses they would incur for legal counsel, shelter, counseling, identification and diagnosis of their problem.

Publicity and Education

Statewide Information Program

Problem

The silence about mate abuse has created shame, guilt, and isolation for the victims. Community attitudes have created myths and misunderstandings, especially that those who remain in abusive homes, enjoy the beatings. The lack of information allows the community to deny the existence of the problem.

Recommendation

The Task Force recommends that the Office of the Attorney General prepare materials to be disseminated statewide to make the public aware of the nature and implications of domestic abuse. In localities where services are already provided to victims of abuse, the Office of the Attorney General shall utilize such agencies for the dissemination of such materials. In localities where no services exists, the Office of the Attorney General will be responsible for disseminating the materials.

Rationale

An educated public is better equipped to effectively respond to the needs of these victims. A statewide publicity campaign in Ohio could become very contagious. "Although one of the biggest roadblocks to effective action to help battered persons is the lack of reliable statistics, a publicity campaign could spur regional collection of data and eventually put the problem in a proper national perspective."[7]

Education About Marriage and the Family

Problem

The problem of domestic violence, particularly mate abuse, is enhanced by the social roles set for men and women. Society views the family as an institution to be preserved at all costs. Men must be strong and superior, their masculinity expressed through physical skills. Women are seen as passive and supportive. This stereotype behavior contributes to domestic violence.[8]

Recommendation

The Task Force recommends that the State Department of Education mandate the inclusion of appropriate courses on parenting, marriage and the family and role identification at all educational levels. In addition, professional education shall include training in all colleges of education, medicine, nursing, social work[9] and psychology.

Rationale

The Task Force feels that the social attitudes toward women, the family, and family violence are contributing factors to the cause of domestic abuse in our culture. However, through education at an early age, social attitudes can be less discriminating and more objective.

Crisis Intervention Education

Problem

Frequently, the initial intervener in a crisis situation is someone other than the police. In order to provide the abused with the most beneficial and expeditious service needed, crisis interveners must be skilled in making accurate referrals that are within the confines of the present legal and social service systems. It is therefore imperative that they receive the necessary instruction to do so.

Recommendation

The Task Force recommends that a person in any type of crisis intervention system have crisis training made available to them. Crisis intervention training should also be made a part of the continuing education curriculum of other professional organizations, such as the bar associations, medical associations, social work and school health programs.[10]

Rationale

The Task Force believes that crisis intervention training should not only be provided for police officers but should be made available to non-law enforcement personnel as well.

Miscellaneous

Personal Income

Problem

One of the main reasons battered persons remain with abusive mates is that they have no place to go, nor the economic means to support themselves and their children. The dependence on another's paycheck and lack of marketable job skills keep many victims in violent environments.[11] A victim who must escape the home without sufficient money will not only have a hard time employing legal counsel, but shelter will also be difficult to get. They will be unable to engage long term legal services without funds, and in order to qualify for public assistance, must remain separated from their mate.

Recommendation

The Task Force recommends the use of "personal income," not "family income," in determining eligibility requirements for all human and legal services.

Rationale

The use of "personal income" of the abused mate in meeting eligibility requirements for public assistance would assist in alleviating some of the legal barriers to one's economic independence.[12]

Victim-Witness Assistance

Problem

A major function of a social service agency is informing people in need that the service exists, but overworked and understaffed agencies often renege on this responsibility. The abused mate often has to fight their own moral upbringing and a whole spectrum of social pressures in order to confide in another person.[13] Victim-witness assistance programs are designed to assist the abused mate in receiving the necessary attention they require.

Recommendation

The Task Force recommends that programs to assist the victims of mate abuse be established in Ohio, through appropriate funding sources.[14]

Rationale

These programs assist abused mates in counseling, referrals to appropriate sources, outpatient clinics or hospitals, rehabilitation programs, legal services and emergency funds. Victim-witness counselors do follow-up interviews to be sure the victim is receiving the necessary help. For victims who choose to prosecute their assailant, under the victim-witness assistance program, counselors may accompany them to court, if so requested.[15]

Follow-Up Study

Problem

The phenomena of mate abuse will continue to prevail long after this Task Force has adjourned. It is of great concern to all who worked on this committee that the issue of mate abuse will not be shrouded; that in the future people will become more cognizant of the issue; that the recommendations of this Task Force will be implemented over the years; and that social service programs be developed through state agenda to aid in establishing prevention measures.

Recommendation

The Task Force recommends that a follow-up study be conducted to determine funding requirements for facilities, programs and services to effectuate the recommendations of this Task Force, both legislatively and programmatically. Such a study should be conducted over a period of one year, and the report filed with the Office of the Attorney General and the General Assembly.

Rationale

At the outset, we stated that our report was just a beginning. The incidents of mate abuse, the reported versus the unreported, the types of data collected, and the types of information available need to be studied and analyzed in more depth. We need to know more about the subject in order that effective planning take place in the areas of prevention, treatment, and services.

We also need to know what types of resources will be required to service victims

of mate abuse; where they should be located; and the nature and amount of funding necessary.

It is the opinion of the Task Force that public awareness on the subject of mate abuse is essential. It is our opinion, further, that the recommendations contained in this report be implemented over the next few years. In order to accomplish these goals and to make them meaningful, we believe a comprehensive study of the above subject-matter is both necessary and essential. It will assist the state of Ohio in maximizing its resources to meet the needs of its citizens head-on.

[1]See testimony of Ms. Debi Weiner, Toledo Family Services, Toledo, Ohio, July 9, 1977. She states that Toledo Family Services had deliberately kept a low profile as to their services, their counseling and particularly their shelter because they know they could not handle the great number of spouse abuse cases in the community.

[2]See Appendix I entitled "The Present Status of Community Resources in Ohio," October, 1977.

[3]Studies of existing shelters across the country indicate that 90 percent of battered persons who ultimately become independent have had medical, psychological, career, welfare and educational counseling and services provided to them.

[4]See Appendix II, memorandum to Task Force members, August 12, 1977 regarding financial assistance to domestic violence programs. Sample copies of proposals sent to funding sources from various groups working to establish shelters are available from the Task Force.

[5]See testimony of Kathy Fotjik, County Commissioner, Washtenaw County, Ann Arbor, Michigan, in Toledo, Ohio, July 9, 1977.

[6]See testimony of Mary Jo Ginty, Chairperson, Action for Battered Women in Ohio in Cleveland, Ohio, August 6, 1977.

[7]Roger Langley and Richard C. Levy, *Wife Beating, The Silent Crisis*, 1977, p. 218.

[8]Steinmetz and Straus, "Intra Family Violence," *Violence in the Family*, Dodd and Mead, 1974, p. 6.

[9]Support of this recommendation can be found in the following testimony presented to the Task Force by:
Lois Hake, Butler County Shelter for Battered Women, Columbus, Ohio, June 11, 1977.
Debi Weiner, Toledo Family Services, Toledo, Ohio, July 9, 1977.
Dr. James Bannon, Detroit Police Department, Toledo, Ohio, July 9, 1977.
Kathy Fotjik, County Commissioner, Ann Arbor, Michigan, Toledo, Ohio, July 9, 1977.
Sandra Scully, Cleveland Shelter for Battered Women, Cleveland, Ohio, August 6, 1977.
Miriam Weinstein, Process Coordinator, Women Together Shelter, Cleveland, Ohio, August 6,1977.

[10]Crisis intervention training is currently being utilized by various professional and paraprofessional groups with a wide range of skills. Crisis intervention mediation is not a panacea for all conflicts; however, many feel that it provides them with an alternative to arrest as well as an additional and very necessary psychological skill. In time, crisis intervention in the community may be the hallmark of a new generation of applied social psychiatry.

[11]Erin Pizzy, *Scream Quietly or the Neighbors Will Hear*, 1974, p. 91.

[12]See testimony of Sandra Scully, Cleveland Shelter for Battered Women, Cleveland, Ohio, August 6, 1977.

[13]Del Martin, *Battered Wives*, 1976, p. 134.

[14]The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration of the Department of Justice (LEAA) presently funds seven victim-witness programs to aid the battered spouse. See additional testimony of Grace Kilbane, Director of the Witness-Victim Service Center in Cleveland, Ohio. Testimony entitled "How Can the System Respond More Effectively to Domestic Violence," to the Task Force, August 6, 1977, in Cleveland, Ohio.

[15]Del Martin, *supra*. pp. 133-34.

Petition in Domestic Peace Minority Report

Submitted by:
Carol Jorgensen
Jack A. Morgenstern
Kennedy Clare Sharrock

Introduction

Injunctive actions, as they are presently applied, provide no immediate remedy to victims of domestic violence. The members of the Task Force filing this report are of the opinion that some attention should be given to this area.

England's Domestic Violence and Matrimonial Procedure Act, 1976, and Pennsylvania's Protection from Abuse Act are designed to remove the abusing spouse from the home until a court hearing is set to determine the rights of the parties.

The following pages develop this idea of injunctive relief as a viable remedy to victims of domestic violence. Two problems are addressed in applying this type remedy:

(1) immediate removal of the violent party, and
(2) enforcement through the assistance of a police department.[1]

Comments from proponents of the system indicate that it is effective in getting an abuser out of the home. Judges are willing to give eviction notices where a law of this sort is in effect; very few women "back out." (In Pennsylvania, it was reported that out of fifty (50) cases pursued under this law, only four (4) cases were dropped because a spouse had a change of heart.[2])

The civil plan which is presented in the following pages is not intended to supplant criminal procedure; but, is intended to expand the options which are available to a victim who is seeking legal redress.

Those members of the Task Force adopting this plan agree with the majority report, except that we wish to make additional recommendations:

JURISDICTION

Problem

Injunctive relief, as it presently applies, may only be filed in Domestic court under Ohio Civil Rule 75 in conjunction with an action sounding in divorce or alimony.

Recommendation

The civil law, more specifically injunctive relief, must be made more responsive to the needs of present day problems. Injunctive relief must be made available to victims of domestic violence irrespective of whether a complaint, custody, or divorce action is filed.

In filing for injunctive relief, jurisdiction is properly within the Court of Common Pleas. Said relief should not be affected by the abused party leaving the domicile to avoid further abuse.

Injunctive relief may be sought by the abused mate or it may be sought on the behalf of an abused elder or minor child.

Rationale

An abused mate may now apply for injunctive relief under this provision without first having filed for divorce. Jurisdiction could be in the Court of Common Pleas as with other orders of injunction.

Temporary Relief

Problem

In instances where violence has occurred in family surroundings, time is of the essence. Because of the peculiar workings of the relationships involved, violence, which is an open wound at one moment, can heal over to produce a loving relationship. It is here that immediate redress should be made available.

Recommendation

When the abused is most willing to press charges a procedure should be set up where a petition may be filed. Within ten (10) days of the filing of petition a hearing should be held at which time the complainant or abused must prove allegations set forth in affidavit by a perponderance of the evidence.

Temporary restraining orders may be issued in an *ex parte* proceeding to protect a spouse, child, or elder from further abuse, good cause showing. Immediate and present danger should be the test for good cause. The court should

be given the option of extending the temporary order where it is deemed necessary.

Rationale

Temporary restraining orders remove the abusing spouse from the home. Thus, the threat of further abuse is eliminated.

Relief

Problem

Under present civil injunctive relief, the court is empowered to enjoin a spouse from the home. The statutes do not provide specific guidelines to be followed after the order of injunction has been granted.

Recommendation

The courts should be empowered to grant any protection order or consent agreement which would bring about a cessation of abuse against a spouse, child, or elder. The orders may include, but are not limited to the following:

(1) Direct defendant to refrain from further acts of abuse.

(2) Grant possession of residence or domicile to the exclusion of abuser to complainant even where it has been demonstrated that premise is jointly owned or order abuser to provide suitable alternate housing. Temporary custody of minor child or elder to be determined by a court of competent jurisdiction.

(3) The person who customarily maintains support of the family will continue to maintain said support during pendency of consent agreement or order of protection.

(4) In instances where the abuser has been excluded from the domicile or has provided alternate housing, temporary visitation rights with child, spouse, or elder should be granted during period of separation.

(5) The consent agreement or order of protection should require that abusing spouse and battered spouse seek evaluation counseling as a condition of reconciliation.

(6) A determination as to whether abuser may return to domicile pending a review hearing should be made at the preliminary hearing.

(7) Date for review hearing should be set in order of the court.

(8) Title to the real property shall not be affected by this proceeding.

(9) The abuser, the complainant, and the police department with appropriate jurisdiction shall receive notice or the order or consent agreement.

Rationale

A procedure for instituting a civil action in the first instance of domestic violence is set forth. A victim would no longer be inhibited by the fear of criminal prosecution or divorce which are the only options available to a victim of abuse at present.

Review Hearing

Problem

After a preliminary injunction has been granted, there is, at present, no procedure by which the court can follow up and ascertain whether its order is being obeyed. As a result preliminary injunctions go virtually ignored. They have no deterrent effect on abusers.

Recommendation

The court should set a date 90 days from the date of the original hearing. This review hearing will serve to bring the court up to date on the progress of the parties. A report of a psychiatrist, counselor, or other relevant testimony should be introduced at this time.

The court will then decide to lift or not to lift the preliminary injunction. If the court determines that the injunction should stand because of a need for further court supervision, another review hearing will be set within 90 days of determination.

It should be noted that the court may make any change of dispositions it deems necessary.

Any party, who is found not to be in compliance with court order of consent agreement, is subject to criminal contempt.

Rationale

The review procedures allow the court to determine whether parties are in compliance with its original order, thus obviating refilings or contempt actions in some cases. This procedure will also enable the court to lift the injunction at a pre-established date where required.

Repeated Filings

Problem

There is concern over the file-and-drop pattern that is established by victims of domestic violence. It is evident that this type of conduct

clogs the judicial machinery and denies due process to those who have legitimate claims to pursue.

Recommendation

If a complaint is filed in a subsequent or later case of domestic violence, the review procedure (pp. 26) will apply, except that the court shall mandate psychological evaluation of both parties. The abuser shall be enjoined from returning to domicile pending further action, and complainant or victim shall be enjoined from inviting abuser back to the domicile.

Rationale

This recommendation is to discourage further frivolous filings. The complainant as well as the abuser must recognize a legal responsibility. Another avenue of relief cannot be provided unless it can be ascertained that those who really wish to see justice served will utilize this remedy. Those who are not serious about seeking legal redress will seek some other means of help if it is required by court order.

Emergency Relief

Problem

The Court of Common Pleas generally operates from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday. Most acts of domestic violence occur early morning between 12:00 a.m. and 3:00 a.m. and/or on the weekends and holidays.

Recommendation

1. A court of competent jurisdiction should assume responsibility for *ex parte* hearing of domestic violence cases if it is deemed necessary upon good cause shown to protect the complainant, the minor child, or the elder. Immediate and present danger of abuse is the test of good cause.

2. An order of this night court shall expire as of the beginning of the next court day of the Court of Common Pleas or within 72 hours, whichever occurs sooner. Upon expiration of the night court's order a temporary order may be obtained from the Court of Common Pleas.

3. Documentation must accompany night court's order and be immediately certified to the Court of Common Pleas.

In all other particulars the civil rules of procedure shall apply.

Rationale

This section simply provides a forum during the peak periods of domestic violence.

[1]See testimony of Tom Waldren, Columbus Public Hearing, Transcript, p. 13.
[2]Barbara Hart, Attorney, Reading Legal Services, Reading, Pennsylvania, Interview.

Minority Report
Central Reporting Registry

Submitted by:
Mary Benson
Ruby Mays
Helen L. Ware

Introduction

Three members of the Task Force are submitting concerns regarding the need for a systematic reporting procedure and public recognition of mate abuse crimes.

This committee is concentrating on the need to:

establish a reporting registry for two years.

reform the screening and diversion process used by prosecutors.

Problem

At present, there is no system for compilation of statistical information on mate abuse. Data in this area has been relegated to the position of a non-index crime.

Recommendation

The members of the Task Force filing this report recommend that the Ohio General Assembly mandate a Central Reporting System and appropriate sufficient funds for its implementation. It is recommended that the Central Reporting Registry be operative for two years. Information filed on victims of mate abuse should be kept at all stages of the legal process and forwarded to the Central Reporting Agency by all persons and agencies, both public and private, who are involved in these cases.

Rationale

A screening process is often applied in cases of mate abuse. As a result of the screening process, there is no pre-trial or court record available in cases of mate abuse that have been screened out. The mandate will require that all screened cases be reported. As a result, accurate statistics on reported cases of mate abuse can be made available for public information.

Problem

Selective screening of mate abuse cases eliminates many complaints filed by victims at the initial stages of the legal procedure.

Recommendation

The members of the Task Force filing this report recommend that our judicial system enforce the right of a mate abuse victim to equal protection and due process under the Constitution and laws of the state of Ohio by discouraging said screening practice.

Rationale

Through the screening process, victims of mate abuse are not accorded the same due process protections as are applied in cases where violence is committed against a stranger.

Section III: Child Abuse

Introduction

The maltreatment of children has been a part of society for thousands of years. In biblical times infanticide was condoned and widely practiced as a form of population control or for religious purposes. Children have been sold into slavery and have been maimed to enhance their ability as beggars. During the Industrial Revolution, children worked under inhuman conditions. Many were killed or committed suicide.

Such mistreatment is based on the attitude that children are the property of their parents. Parents can do whatever they want to their possessions without fear of reprisal.

In 1874, the first significant child abuse case was brought to court by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. It was not until 1881, that New York enacted an anti-cruelty law and funded the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

Today the proverb "spare the rod and spoil the child" remains a part of the philosophy of child-rearing in this and other countries.

This Task Force considered the problem of child abuse and concentrated on:

Legal Safeguards

Social and Education Reform

Legal Safeguards

Problem

Child abuse is now widely recognized as a problem of major proportions,[1] one that cuts across all social and economic levels. According to the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect approximately 100,000 to 200,000 youngsters are regularly assaulted by their parents with such things as cigarettes, hot irons, cords, sticks, fists and booted feet. Close to that estimation is the number of children sexually molested. At least 700,000 children are denied food, clothing, or shelter. The Center determined that at least 2,000 children die yearly from abuse or neglect.[2]

In 1975, as a response to the problem, the Ohio General Assembly enacted House Bill 85. This bill established a separate classification for abused children, expanded the occupation of persons required to report suspected cases of child abuse and neglect, required a county plan of action in such cases and made other changes in the reporting law.

These changes in Ohio law were significant improvements to the existing system. Change is a constant force and there are improvements yet to be made.

Recommendations

The Task Force recommends that Revised Code §2151.421(C) be amended to require mandatory rather than discretionary photographs of abused or neglected children.

The Task Force recommends that a mandatory time limit be written into the existing statute which sets forth the time for commencement of support services. This period should be reasonable and in the best interests of the child.

The Task Force recommends that there be established a severe criminal and civil penalty for medical non-reporting, and immunity from any and all reprisals for those medical personnel who do report.

The Task Force recommends that there be a statute enacted which authorize police to detain a child for the child's safety; e.g., detain child in hospital for care and safekeeping and prevent removal by abusive parent.

Rationale

The focal point of these recommendations is protection and procedural guarantees for the abused youngster.

Social and Educational Reform

Problem

Identifying child abuse is often difficult. In addition, members of the medical and teaching professions are not aware of available community social service agencies designed to aid the abused youngster.

Recommendations

The Task Force recommends that instruction for identification and recognition of child abuse be mandated for the medical and teaching professions.

The Task Force recommends that continuing medical education be provided for licensed doctors in the area of child abuse. Standards for diagnosing child abuse should be set by the American Medical Association (AMA) or by the Ohio State Medical Board.

The Task Force recommends that a computerized referral system be established between hospitals within a region to prevent abused child from being sent by his parents to different hospitals to avoid detection of child abuse.

The Task Force recommends that a study be made and standards be set for the removal of an abused child from the home. These standards are necessary because of diversity of interpretations and discretion of the caseworkers in the removal.

Rationale

The medical and teaching professions are the most likely to see evidence of child abuse. It is imperative that for the well-being of the child, the members of those professions be cognizant of the symptoms of child abuse and the best method of handling it.

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[1]Franklin County Children Services, *Child Abuse Information*, p. 3, National Abuse/Neglect Statistics (1974):
Figures are from the National Clearing House of Abuse Information of the Children's Humane Society and include the 40 states participating for at least part of 1974.

Physical Abuse		
brain damage		80
skull fractures		224
dismemberment		2
internal injuries		226
bruises		8,397
abrasions		1,278
lacerations		2,366
sexual abuse		3,899
general		16,139
	TOTAL	32,611
Neglect		
physical neglect		44,157
educational neglect		310
moral neglect		1,840
emotional neglect		4,857
	TOTAL	51,164

Fatalities
directly attributed to proven abuse/neglect—Total 461.
See, Appendix III for additional statistics

[2]National Commission on the Observance of International Women's Year, *Proposed National Plan of Action*, November, 1977, p. 4

Section IV: Parent Abuse

Introduction

As a part of the Task Force's study on domestic violence, this subcommittee examined the area of parent abuse.

Recommendations offered by the subcommittee are intended to take into consideration any special requirements or characteristics of parent abuse victims; a vulnerable population with high abuse potential.

We recognize that the criminal justice system has become increasingly aware of the role that community involvement and special programming play in relieving the burden of crime against the elderly. However, further steps must be taken to reduce crime committed by relatives and/or friends against the elderly. With the foregoing considerations in mind, the subcommittee has submitted recommendations in the following areas:

Legal Redress

Social Reform

Legal Redress

Problem

It is interesting to note that, dynamically, the same issues relate to the Battered Parent Syndrome that relate to both child abuse and mate abuse. That is the following: Most of the middle-aged sons and daughters who abuse their parents were most likely abused by their parents as youngsters. They grow up in a situation where this pattern of behavior is normal, as a result they view abuse differently than someone who matured in a more serene environment. Dr. Charles H. Kramer, an Associate Professor of Psychiatry at the University of Illinois College of Medicine in Chicago, agrees that family history is a key element in the syndrome and states, "About 75% of the conflicts between adults and their elderly parents are similar to the patterns of conflict these adults had in adolescence with their parents." Dr. Kramer further says that the youngster, as a child, must give in to the parent's seemingly unjust demands because the parent is bigger and stronger and smarter, but he may often secretly plot revenge, thinking that "Today I have to give in because you're more powerful . . . But someday . . . I'll be more powerful than you, and then I'll do to you the painful and humiliating things that you've forced upon me." And, indeed, this seems to happen as, when the years pass, the once helpless youngster gradually assumes more and more protective and supportive functions for the aging parent and, finally, the parent must turn to the offspring for material aid. A role reversal occurs, so that the adult children become like parents to the elders and the elders, in turn, seem like offspring. It is identified that parents who have been relatively stable emotionally and able to respond spontaneously and adequately to the needs of the growing children continue to elicit positive feelings from these children when the children matured into adulthood. Dr. Robert Butler, however, thinks that inter-generational conflict may be only one of the several factors responsible for the Battered Parent Syndrome. Dr. Butler states that, "Sometimes the beating is meted out by the adult child's widow or widower, who resents being left with the emotional and financial responsibility for a person he or she isn't directly related to." Dr. Butler further mentions another prime target for physical abuse being the parent of an adult with a serious emotional problem. For example, the parent of an alcoholic, a mentally ill or otherwise unstable adult child, may prove to be the target for that person's rage, anger, and feelings of helplessness.

On a worldwide basis, what has primarily been done thus far has been an increasing cadre of available practical nurses and other medical paraprofessionals available to help people care for aging parents in the home — a model that has been used in Sweden. However, it is our feeling that more must be done on legal basis to insure the rights, protection, and safety of battered parents.

Recommendations

The Task Force recommends that the Fourteenth Amendment constitutional guarantees of due process and equal protection be observed in cases of domestic violence against the elderly.

The Task Force recommends that the General Assembly adopt a procedure which would place an elderly person under the care of a guardian where it has been determined by a court of competent jurisdiction that the family is unable and unsuited to maintain custody or care of the elderly person.

The Task Force recommends that the General Assembly adopt procedures which would protect the elderly from willful acts of violence by family or household members which result in economic loss or hardship.

The Task Force recommends that all power-of-attorney consented to by the elderly be examined by the courts to assure that it was given knowingly, intentionally, and without duress.

The Task Force recommends a reporting mechanism to compile statistics on reported cases of elderly abuse. This system will be linked with the one previously proposed in the section on mate abuse.

Rationale

The legal remedies which have been pronounced are to assure that the same constitutional guarantees and protections which are observed with respect to crimes committed by strangers are equally enforced in the cases of family crime.

Social Reform

Problem

With the advent of the medical speciality of gerontology and the growing social, cultural, and political awareness of the senior citizens of this country, more and more concern has been devoted to issues relating to their safety and their vulnerability. Together with this, has appeared, although not tightly documented, a growing reporting of incidence of accidents, physical injury, and damage to older persons, much of it without relevant and reasonable explanation. A number of gerontologists believe that the problem is sizable. One of these gerontologists, Dr. Robert N. Butler, a Washington, D.C., psychiatrist and consultant to the U.S. Senate Committee on Aging, states, "From my own experience, I know that such abuse is not rare." Ruth Henig, the former Assistant Director of the Visiting Nurses Association in Detroit, reports that she's come across scores of battered parents' cases in her work. She declares, "I'd estimate that, nationwide, the incidence of the problem probably runs into the thousands." Similar to issues of mate abuse and child abuse, it is often hard to document incidents of the battered parent syndrome because the people involved are reluctant to talk about or admit what has happened.

Recommendations

1. The Task Force recommends that where there is evidence of physiological or psychological deprivation, an investigation should be conducted to determine whether abuse is present.

The Task Force recommends a mental evaluation of an elderly person to determine competency in cases where the elderly reports abuse.

The Task Force recommends that the alleged abuser undergo counseling to determine if removal of the abuser or elderly person will resolve the existing problem.

The Task Force recommends that the Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation place strong pressure on community programs for elderly to develop new and varied programs which would instill self-sufficiency. Also, it is recommended that support be given to families who maintain care of an elderly family member. The support may come from varying sources, public and private, e.g. Foundation for the Blind, Department of Welfare, etc.

The Task Force recommends a further and more detailed study of the problem of elderly abuse through a Citizens Advisory Committee appointed by the Attorney Gen-

eral. It is further recommended that community support be given to such efforts.

Rationale

These foregoing recommendations suggest social reforms which are essential to educating and sensitizing the community with regard to the gravity of the problem.

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[1]Jack Goldsmith and Sharon Goldsmith, *Crime and the Elderly*, p. 3 (Washington D.C.: Health and Co., 1976)

Appendices

Appendix I

Community Resources in Ohio

Research materials and testimony presented to the Task Force over the past months place great emphasis on the need for emergency shelters for victims of domestic violence and their children. It was clear from this evidence that a refuge for abused persons was a priority item for the committee to consider in their recommendations to the Attorney General. An examination of present resources available in Ohio was made and revealed a gross lack of identifiable support services for persons needing immediate relief. The results of a questionnaire survey conducted by the Office of the Attorney General aides in supporting the Task Force's recommendation for shelter facilities throughout Ohio's communities.

Questionnaire Survey

Questionnaires were mailed to social service agencies selected at random in seventy-three (73) cities throughout Ohio. The purpose of this questionnaire was to examine what facilities, if any, are available to persons in their area who are victims of domestic abuse. In addition, each agency was asked about the number of calls they receive from persons who have been abused, how many shelters their community would need if such could be provided and their recommendations to the Task Force.

Of the one hundred and fourteen (114) questionnaires mailed out, fifty-four (54) social service agencies responded (47.3%).[1] These fifty-four (54) social service agencies represent forty-one (41) of seventy-three (73) cities acknowledged (56.1%). H. M. Blalock, in his book *Social Statistics* has reported that a 20% return is considered good, 30% very good, and frequencies over 40% are considered excellent and constitute statistically valid samples.

Data

41 cities in Ohio representing 54 agencies which responded to the questionnaire

Akron	Decatur	Newark
Athens	Elyria	Oxford
Bowling Green	Findlay	Portsmouth
Bucyrus	Fostoria	Sandusky
Cambridge	Gallipolis	Sebring
Canton	Greenville	Springfield
Chillicothe	Lancaster	Struthers
Cincinnati	Lima	Tiffin
Cleveland	Mansfield	Toledo
Coal Grove	Marion	Troy
Columbus	Marietta	Xenia
Coshocton	Massillon	Youngstown
Cuyahoga Falls	Mentor	Zanesville
Dayton	Middletown	

These ten cities presently provide some shelter to the abused.[2]

City	Number of Shelters
Akron	2
Athens	2
Bowling Green	1
Canton	2
Cincinnati	2
Cleveland	1
Columbus	2
Dayton	2
Findlay	1
Toledo	1
Total	16

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Attorney General's Task Force on Domestic Violence

Survey Questionnaire Summation

1. Total number of questionnaires sent	114
2. Total number of questionnaires returned	54
3. Total number of cities represented in returns	41
4. Number of emergency shelters available to abused and children	16
5. Number of cities with support services for shelter	10
6. Number of private residences in 41 cities available on emergency basis	35
7. Number of calls to social agencies in 41 cities from persons who are victims of abuse, per month	575[3]
8. Number of proposals being formulated in 31 cities with no services for shelter	13
9. Total number of shelters needed in 41 cities to meet minimal needs	85

A listing of the name, address, telephone number, accommodation, and budget of present operating shelters in Ohio for battered persons is available from the Attorney General's office.

(See attachment A for selected recommendations to the Task Force from agencies participating in the survey.)

The analysis carried out on the basis of 54 sample responses from Ohio's cities has generated the following conclusions.

There is a definite lack of recognized, established shelters for abused persons and their children in Ohio.

The emergency care is inadequate and limited in those social service organizations which will accept victims.

There is a definite problem in the funding and maintaining of such facilities. The majority depend upon private donations for their support.

There are presently only two recognized, publicly supported shelters for battered women in Cleveland and Columbus, Ohio.

Social interest groups are eager to assist the battered women, but are unaware of the procedures necessary to do such, i.e. funding.

Area mental health centers, local NOW chapters, rape crisis centers and night prosecutor offices are emergency havens for the battered.

There is a definite need for the establishment of a network of existing agencies to aid the victims of domestic violence.

---

[1]See cover letter and questionnaire sent from the Attorney General's office to social agencies selected at random, June, 1977 (See Appendix I, Attachment B and C).

[2]Of the 16 facilities reported in existence, only two are designed specifically for the battered women. These are located in Cleveland and Columbus. The remaining 14 agencies will accept battered women on an emergency basis only, if room allows. Their services for battered women "feed off" of other resident program budgets; (i.e. YWCA, Salvation Army).

[3]In response to this question, some agencies said to add other social service/mental health agencies, ministers, plus huge hidden numbers who are afraid or embarrassed to seek assistance.

Attachment A

Recommendations to the Task Force From Participating Agencies

(Selected at Random)

Akron
"Change the victim compensation laws to include battered women. Changes in the legislation similar to New York or Pennsylvania."

Canton
"We recommend a statewide network of supervised shelters with state funding. Also, a statewide program of public education to draw attention to the problem."

Chardon
"Don't forget the rural communities."

Cincinnati
"There should be some type of legislation that would evict the man from the home in abuse cases so the women and children are not forced to leave. The Title XX definition should be changed to read the same for adults as for children concerning room and board funds."

Coshocton
"Anyone working in the area of domestic violence should have training in Crisis Intervention techniques and a number of myths need to be disspelled."

Dayton
"Funding, counseling and education. Badly needed legal services. What already exists in these areas needs to be coordinated among existing agencies."

Delaware
"Once the need is documented, money will be the most important ingredient."

Gallipolis
"We need transportation and a shelter."

Massillon
"Coordinate efforts between agencies serving abused and battered women to expedite situations where services are required, especially with law enforcement agencies."

Newark
"We need all the help we can get!"

Portsmouth
"Shelters are the primary need. Our agency supports your endeavors."

Troy
"Consider the 'C & E' aspects of this problem and the need for community awareness of the need for such shelter and of counseling for both husband and wife."

Toledo
"Programs should be developed to deal with and rehabilitate the battering male."

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Attachment B

June 17, 1977

Dear Sir/Madam:

Attorney General William J. Brown's Task Force on Domestic Violence recognizes physical abuse to women as a serious community problem. We are working to increase awareness of the nature and extent of the problem and to provide recommendations to the Ohio legislature. We need your community's support in providing us with specific information as to the facilities available to women in need in your area.

The attached questionnaire has been forwarded to social agencies throughout Ohio's communities. Any information and statistics that you can provide to this Task Force would be beneficial to our research and recommendations.

Please fill out the attached questionnaire and return it to this office by July 20, 1977. If your agency cannot provide the necessary information, would you please forward it on to an organization in your community that can.

Thank you for your cooperation and interest in the welfare of the abuse citizens in the State of Ohio.

Sincerely,

Attachment C

TASK FORCE ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

COMMUNITY SERVICES SURVEY

1. Does your community presently have a shelter/s available to women who are victims of spousal abuse?

   Yes_____ No_____

2. If yes, how many?_____

3. Please list the names, address, and telephone numbers of these facilities:

   _____

   _____

   _____

4. Do these facilities accept children?

   Yes_____ No_____

5. How many persons can each accommodate and for what period of time?

   _____

   _____

   _____

6. Do you have cooperation and protection from the local police departments?

   Yes_____ No_____

7. How are your facilities funded?

   Private Donations_____ Federal Funds_____

   Other_____ Grants_____ Private Foundations_____

8. Are any private residences in your community available to battered women?

   Yes_____ No_____ How many?_____

9. If no facilities in your community are available, are proposals being made for such?

   Yes_____ No_____

10. In your estimate, how many calls do your social agencies receive per month from women who are victims of spousal abuse?

    _____

11. From the number of calls received, how many shelters would be needed to adequately fill your community's need?

    _____

12. Are there any recommendations you can make to this Task Force?

    _____

    _____

    _____

Appendix II

Funding

A memorandum presented to the Task Force concerning the availability of monies to be used for the establishing of shelters, revealed the following sources.

Private Charitable Foundations

The distribution practices of various trusts and foundations rests in the hands of trustees and officers who must look to the governing instrument (i.e. articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State) for instructions on how or whether to distribute net income or principal. Many trusts have been established to provide support for a particular institution or for a specific purpose such as drug abuse, the eradication of cancer, etc., but, the majority are established for a general charitable purpose, leaving the choice of recipient to the discretion of the trustees. The trustees may choose to distribute money to one or several organizations for charitable, educational, religious, scientific or social rehabilitative purposes. On occasion there may be a restriction as to the geographic area in which the money is to be used, however, this does not affect the general purpose monies, those which would be used to finance homes for the battered women throughout Ohio. In the latest report compiled by the accountants in the Charitable Foundations Section of the Attorney General's Office there are approximately 2,000 trusts and foundations which have money ready to distribute for general purposes.

Federal Dollars

The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) of the Department of Justice grants financial assistance to State and local governments for the development of annual comprehensive law enforcement plans. These funds may be used for the development and training of law enforcement personnel, the improvement of courts and corrections systems, the prevention and control of civil disorders and organized crime and the improvement of police-community relations (Federal Grants Reporter, May 1, 1977). The Administration of Justice Division of the Department of Economic and Community Development controls these federal crime fighting dollars in the State of Ohio. They have already received proposals from Cincinnati's Women Working for Women and other feminists groups seeking funds for their projects. Additional money through Title XX's Protective Services for Adults, local 648 board money, federal money matched with state appropriations, funding through the Health, Education and Welfare department and Mental Health are additional possibilities.

In Washtenaw County, Ann Arbor, Michigan the LEAA has "tentatively approved" a $127,000 grant for a Comprehensive Domestic Violence/ Sexual Assault program. Legislation was introduced in Washington authorizing $60,000,000 over the next three years to help finance private groups that shelter or counsel battered wives. The LEAA of the Department of Justice is presently funding seven victim-witness assistance programs to aid the battered women.

Miscellaneous

A great majority of the limited services available to victims of abuse rely upon private donations from the community and friends for its support. Some also ask a fee from women who are able to pay. In addition, some fund-raising activities provide money for emergency food, gasoline, court filing fees, etc. As a protection, groups or individuals seeking funds for refuges for battered women should take immediate steps to incorporate as a non-profit organization in order to have tax-exempt status and be able to receive tax deductible donations. Or, they should find a charitable organization that will take the project on and act as its fiscal agent, still leaving the management of the refuge to the founding group.

Because most cities in Ohio do not have identified support services available for the victims of a wife assault, existing social service agencies such as the Salvation Army, local YWCA chapters and community churches (all which receive funding from the United Way) take in victims on an emergency, short term basis. Their services for battered women, "feed off" of other resident program budgets.

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Appendix III

Statistical Survey

"Wife abuse is probably as old as the institution of marriage. Until recently, physical abuse of a wife has been tolerated or ignored and seldom discussed openly. Today, perhaps because of a heightened awareness of her rights, the abused woman is fleeing the violent home in search of a refuge where she can find security, gain insight into her situation and take the necessary steps to receive help for herself and her husband."[1]

The widespread problem of wife-beating has been largely undocumented and unpublicized. There are at present no concrete national statistics on wife abuse, but regional and local statistics are beginning to be gathered and publicized. The incidents of wife-beating cannot be determined precisely because wife abuse is not an official category on police reports, court rosters or emergency hospital files. "Wife Beating—The Silent Crisis," by Richard C. Levy, calls battered wives the "missing persons of official statistics." The government has been slow in responding to the problem because there has been so little documentation of it.

It is the intent of this report to present to its readers an overall picture of the issue of domestic violence and its prevalence in the State of Ohio. Emphasis will be placed upon the services, or lack thereof, available in Ohio communities to women and children seeking shelter and assistance following a violent incident. Before examining such, statistics compiled by experts in the social sciences should be considered in determining the widespread problem of abuse.

Statistics

"Sociologists and others active in spouse abuse research are convinced that in the United States today, the extent of wife beating is seriously underestimated. Abuse is an inexact term, but when it is defined to include physical violence ranging from an occasional slap to a severe beating, the experts believe that more than half of all U.S. couples engage in it."[2]

The extent of wife beating and spouse abuse in the United States today is shrouded and difficult to determine precisely because of the nonuniformity in police reporting procedures and the many cases of domestic violence which go unreported because victims are too ashamed or afraid to contact the proper authorities.

"There are no separate police statistics available on the number of family-violence calls received by the police, the number of calls responded to, the average time lapse in responding to family calls, the number of cases for which no report is filed, the number of repeat calls, the number of arrests arising from a family-violence call, and the number of aggravated assaults and homicides resulting from repeat-call situations. It should be emphasized that as long as an unknown number of family violence cases are unreported by police, there will be no clear picture of the extent of the problem."[3]

However, attempts have been made in the last few years to address the problem and much of the social and psychological research on abused mates has grown out of earlier work on child abuse. Empirical studies conducted by regional and local researchers offer the following facts as to the extent of abuse in Ohio and the United States.

United States

Some twenty eight million (28,000,000) American wives, more than ½ of the nation's married women, are abused physically by their husbands. Experts in the social sciences say this estimate may even be low.

Most of the ten million (10,000,000) trouble calls received by police each year involve spouse abuse. Battered women endure an average of five beatings for each reported to the police.

Sixty-six (66) percent of women who have seen their parents exchange blows are victims of violent attacks by their husbands.

In a recent study of divorce actions in the United States, women cited physical abuse in 37 percent of the cases. 65 percent of reported homicides were acts between family members.

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Studies have shown that while women are the victims in more than 85 percent of domestic assault cases, men are the victims in nearly 50 percent of all domestic homicides. In a Bedford Hills, New York women's prison, roughly ⅓ of the 360 inmates are serving time for the murder or manslaughter of husbands or lovers.

According to the FBI, one out of every eight of the 19,500 murders committed in the United States in 1973 involved husbands and wives. FBI statistics indicate an incident of wife beating occurs every 30 seconds.[4]

In Atlanta, Georgia, 60 percent of all police calls on the night shift are domestic disputes.

In 1974, Boston police responded to 11,081 family disturbance calls, most of which involved physical violence. At the end of the first quarter of 1975, 5,589 such calls were received—half the previous year's figure in one quarter of the time.

In Detroit, 4,900 wife assault complaints were filed in 1972.[5]

All statistics cited below were provided to the Task Force through written or oral testimony and/or returned to the Office of the Attorney General as part of a questionnaire survey.[6]

Ohio

Akron

The Akron Task Force on Battered Women estimates that 45 calls per month are coming into their social service agencies from women who are victims of abuse.

Canton

The Stark County Victims Assistance Program and the Task Force on Domestic Assault, which includes representatives of twenty (20) public and private social agencies reports an average 30 cases of spouse abuse handled per month.

Cincinnati

In a study conducted by the Cincinnati, Ohio Y.W.C.A. and Women Helping Women the typical battered woman in the Cincinnati community is Protestant, white, between 21-50 years old, married at least five years, with several children and with minimal marketable job skills. She has no place to go, no job, and ranks a crisis shelter as a primary need after a beating. The family income is between $10,000 and $20,000 and the occupation of her husband varies from factory worker to minister. The average length of abuse is between 6 to 25 years on a monthly basis. They average 30 calls per month.

The private complaint program of the Cincinnati Prosecutor's Office (similar to the Night Prosecutor's program in Columbus) reported that 2,275 cases of interpersonal disputes had been handled by the office in the past 2 years. Statistics further disclose that 65 percent of all cases never reached the judicial system.

Cleveland

In 1976, 37 percent of wives suing for divorce in the Cleveland area cited physical abuse as the major complaint. The Victim/Witness Service Center of Cuyahoga County provided services to 383 victims of domestic assault from October 1974 to June 1977.

Columbus

In Columbus, Ohio, the Night Prosecutor's Office alone sees over 150 women per month in the category of battered women. Community Information and Referral Service in Columbus receives approximately 15 calls per month.

Dayton

In 1976, statistics from the Dayton Police Department show 8,959 family disturbance calls were received. Combined social service agencies in Dayton report 100 cases of spouse abuse per month.

Springfield

Family Service Agency of Springfield, Ohio reports 25-30 cases of wife abuse per month.

Toledo

20-30 spouse abuse calls are received by the Information and Referral Center per month while the Y.W.C.A. serves an additional 8-10 victims with shelter facilities.

In addition to the information previously provided, the Uniform Crime Report depicting ciminal activity in Ohio for 1976 reports that of the 766 murders committed that year, 57 husbands were murdered by their wives (this includes common-law spouses), 50 wives were murdered by their husbands and 80 additional murders were acts of violence between family members.[7] Offenses against family members and children numbered 2,820 for calendar year 1976; 2,535 reported criminal acts by males and 285 by females.[8] These offenses are categorized as nonsupport, neglect, desertion, or abuse of family and children, and are not limited solely to acts of domestic violence.

[1]Sue Gasper. Unpublished manuscript provided to the Office of the Attorney General, Dayton: Spring, 1976.

[2]Roger Langley and Richard C. Levy. *Wife Beating: The Silent Crisis*, New York: E.P. Dutton, 1972. p. 12.

[3]*Ibid.* p. 4.

[4]All statistics to this point from Langley and Levy, Wife Beating: The Silent Crisis, New York: E.P. Dutton, 1977. pp. 3-12.

[5]All statistics to this point from Martin, *Battered Wives*, San Francisco, CA: Glide Publications, 1976. pp. 11-12.

[6]Record of all transcripts and questionnaire returns is on file in the Office of the Attorney General of Ohio for public inspection.

[7]Ohio Uniform Crime Report, 1976. Published by the Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation, London, Ohio. p. 26.

[8]*Ibid.* pp. 77-78.

Computer Study

Evidence to support a uniform system of reporting domestic abuse can be seen by examining the information provided to the Attorney General's Office by the Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation (BCI&I). A brief description of their computerizing procedures of Ohio crime is in order before disseminating certain data.

All information received by the BCI&I is that which cooperating law enforcement agencies submit monthly as their contribution to the Ohio Uniform Crime Report. The BCI&I in turn, feeds this information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington, D.C., for the compilation of the Uniform Crime Report on the national level. Ohio is one of 42 states participating in the state level Uniform Crime Reporting program and in 1976 received data from 1,090 police departments and 88 sheriffs' offices. This information represents better than 95 percent of criminal activity reported in the Ohio Uniform Crime Report.

The Attorney General's Office researched the possibility of retrieving information from the bureau. Special interest was given to all arrests made following an act of violence among family members. The information received was contained in computer information print-outs and focused on the following offense classifications:

Table I

Series	Offense	Description
900	Homicide	Free text open to all homicides
901	Homicide	Willful kill of family member with a gun
902	Homicide	Willful kill of family member (identify weapon)
1300	Assault	Free text open to all assaults
1301	Aggravated Assault	Against family members with a gun
1302	Aggravated Assault	Against family member (identify weapon)
1303	Aggravated Assault	Against family member with strongarm
3800	Family Offense	Free text open to all family offenses
3802	Family Offense	Cruelty against child
3803	Family Offense	Cruelty against wife
7099	Crime Against A Person	Free text open to all assault

A breakdown of the offense classifications is reflected in the following tables:

Table II

Homicide Classifications

Series	Description	Total
900	Homicide—Free text general category	742
901	Homicide —Willful kill of family member with gun	20
902	Homicide — Willful kill of family member (identify weapon)	4
	Total homicides	766

Table III

Family Offense Classification

Series	Description	Total
3800	Family offense—Free text general category	242
3802	Family offense—Cruelty toward child	106
3803	Family offense—Cruelty toward wife	2
	Total family offenses	350

Table IV

Miscellaneous

Series	Description	Total
7099	Crimes against a person Free text—general category	120

Table V

Series	Description	Total
1300	Assault—Free text general category	6,270
1301	Aggravated assault against family member with a gun	34
1302	Aggravated assault against family member (identify weapon)	34
1303	Aggravated assault against family member with strongarm	34
	Total assaults	6,372

Table VI

A. **Total Charges Reflected in all Offense Classifications**

Homicides	766
Family offenses	350
Miscellaneous	120
Assaults	6,372
Total	7,608

B. Number of persons arrested for a criminal act as described in offense classifications	7,032
Number of individual charges relfected in total number of persons arrested	7,608

With such a broad spectrum of offense definitions, any violent act against a family member reported by police to the BCI & I in 1976 should have appeared on the print-out. However, assault cases resulting from acts of domestic violence, (as defined within this report) are not reported as such, and are conveniently included in a broad category entitled aggravated assault (if it meets the definition). Otherwise, all assaults, not aggravated, fall into the non-index crime category. Non-index crimes are those offenses which are not included in the Uniform Crime Report.

Conclusion

Because there is no existing mandate requiring the reporting and differentiating of domestic assault cases, statistics overlap each other in the assault classifications. As a result, it is impossible to get an accurate accounting of the number of domestic abuse incidents in any given year.

The available data indicates, however, that the statistics on the number of cases of domestic assault in Ohio substantially understates its occurrence. Therefore, additional information sources and a uniform system of recording assaults is essential if the extent of familial abuse in Ohio is to be determined.

Appendix IV: Forms

Form A

UNIFORM VICTIM'S STATEMENT

DATE_____TIME_____LOCATION_____

STATEMENT OF COMPLAINANT:

I,_____, do hereby complain that _____
(Please print)

_____ committed a violation of the law against my
(Print name of accused)

person/property (underline one). I request that he/she (underline one) be detained by the lawful authorities in order that I might appear at the next session of Court to consult with the Prosecutor with the view of obtaining a Complaint and Warrant for the offense of _____

_____to wit: _____

_____

Signed:_____
(Name of Complainant)

WITNESS NAME:_____ ADDRESS:_____

WITNESS STATEMENT:_____

_____

_____

ARRESTING OFFICER'S OBSERVATION: Signed:_____
COMPLAINT NUMBER: _____ (Name of Witness)

_____

_____

_____

Investigating Officers: _____

_____

(O.R.C. Section 2935.03: Use for offense of violence, theft offenses, or felony drug abuse offense ONLY).

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Form B

IN THE MUNICIPAL COURT OF _____, OHIO

THE STATE OF OHIO)
)
Plaintiff)
) RELEASE AGREEMENT
vs.)
) CASE NO. _____
_____)
)
_____)
)
Defendant)

Charge _____

I, the above named Defendant, on oath, say that I will:

A. Appear to answer the above stated charge in the Municipal Court of _____, Ohio, on the _____ day of _____, 19___, at _____.M., and thereafter as ordered by the Court having jurisdiction until discharged or final order of such Court;

B. Submit myself to all orders and processes of the Court;

C. Not depart this State without leave of the Court;

D. Comply with the following additional conditions, and any other conditions the Court may from time to time impose:

[ ] 1. Keep the Court in which the charge is pending, and my attorney, advised in writing of my correct mailing address, and if I have one, my telephone number;

[ ] 2. That I will conduct myself as a peaceful and law abiding citizen;

[ ] 3. That I will promptly notify the Court if I am arrested or cited on any new criminal charge (other than minor traffic);

[ ] 4. That I seek and maintain employment to the best of my ability;

[ ] 5. That I not use or possess illegal drugs of any kind and that I will not associate in any way with anyone who uses, possesses, or deals in any way with any illegal drugs.

[ ] 6. That I remain living with _____
_____.

[ ] 7. _____
_____.

[ ] 8. _____
_____.

I also understand the following:

The Court may from time to time impose additional conditions.

A willful failure to appear in accordance with this Agreement is a separate serious offense, punishable, upon conviction, as follows: If the offense named herein is a felony, then failure to appear is punishable by not less than one nor more than five years imprisonment and/or $5,000.00 fine; if the offense named herein is other than a felony, then failure to appear is punishable by not more than one year imprisonment and/or $1,000.00 fine.

If I fail to keep the Court advised of my address as required herein, I waive any notice requirements pertaining to this release, court appearances, and/or other matters pertaining to the above charge or proceedings thereon.

In addition to the foregoing, if I breach any provision of this Release Agreement, I may be punished for contempt of court.

_____ Defendant

_____ Mailing Address _____ Telephone No.

FINDING AND RELEASE ORDER

The above Release Agreement was subscribed and sworn to before me and I find that release is warranted only upon the conditions stated above. Defendant is ordered released from custody on the stated charge.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 19___.

_____
Judge

The above Release Agreement shall continue pending appeal.

_____
Judge

Form C

QUANTITY	UNIT	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY STOLEN—(USE STANDARD TERMS)—SERIAL NUMBERS	ESTIMATED VALUE	DATE—RECOVERED—VALUE

BY WHOM RECOVERED	TIME AND DATE RECOVERED	OWNER NOTIFIED BY	TOTAL VALUE STOLEN	TOTAL VALUE RECOVERED

DAMAGE DONE TO PROPERTY

PERSONS ARRESTED—NAME, ADDRESS, CONTROL NUMBER, ARREST REPORT NUMBER	SEX, RACE, AGE	CHARGE

ARRESTED BY — BADGE NO. — DISTRICT	CASE CLOSED BY — DATE CLOSED	UNFOUNDED ☐	INACTIVE (NOT CLEARED) ☐	CLEARED BY ARREST ☐
		CLEARED OTHERWISE ☐	RECOVERY: ALL ☐ PARTIAL ☐ NONE ☐	

SUSPECTS OR PERSONS WANTED—NAME, ADDRESS, ALIAS	SEX, RACE, AGE	HEIGHT	WEIGHT	EYES	HAIR	CLOTHING AND OTHER IDENTIFICATION

REMARKS AND EXPLANATION—INVESTIGATION AND DISPOSITION

RELATED OFFENSE NUMBERS—

UNIT — FORM 301 CXS

OFFENSE REPORT

CITY OF CINCINNATI — DIVISION OF POLICE — DEPARTMENT OF SAFETY

LAST NAME OF COMPLAINANT (OR FIRM NAME)—FIRST NAME	SEX, RACE, AGE	OFFENSE SERIAL NO.	RES. OF COMPLNT. (APT. NO. OR FLR.) (CITY—ST. IF NOT IN CINTI.)

REPORTED BY	SEX, RACE, AGE	TITLE OR RELATIONSHIP	ADDRESS OF PERSON REPORTING

OFFENSE AS REPORTED (CRIME)	COMPLAINANT'S TELEPHONE	OTHER TELEPHONE—LOCATION

PLACE OF OCCURRENCE—STREET ADDRESS	SECTOR	RPT. AREA	OFFICER FIRST ON SCENE	TELETYPE NO.

DATE OF OCCURRENCE	TIME OF DAY	DATE REPORT REC'D	TIME REPORTED	REPORT RECEIVED BY — RANK — BADGE NO.

COMPLAINANT'S PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT/OCCUPATION	TYPE OF PREMISES WHERE OFFENSE OCCURRED (BE SPECIFIC)

HOW COMMITTED OR ENTRANCE GAINED	SUPERVISOR IN CHARGE OF INVESTIGATION

WEAPON USED OR MEANS OF ATTACK	OFFICER ASSIGNED TO INVEST.	PHOTOS TAKEN BY

INJURIES RECEIVED	VICTIM INFORMED OF REPARATION FUND ☐	SUPERVISOR WHO OK'D ORIGINAL REPORT

DETAILS OF OFFENSE (STATE FULLY ALL OTHER CIRCUMSTANCES OF THIS CRIME AND ITS INVESTIGATION)

911 MADE YES ☐ NO ☐	REPORT CALLED IN BY	REPORT SENT IN BY

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Appendix V

General Bibliography

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Addendum

Curriculum Vitae

Members of the Task Force:

Helen L. Ware, (Columbus) the Chairperson, is presently a Program Consultant in the office of Urban Programs for the Ohio Department of Education. She received a Bachelor of Science Degree in Speech-Education in 1967 from Otterbein College; a Masters Degree in English-Education in 1970 from Xavier University. She was formerly the Director of Human Relations 1972-1974 for the Ohio Education Association; Intern-Consultant for New Perspectives on Race Agency 1974-1975 Detroit, Michigan; Human Relations and Desegregation Consultant 1975-1976 for the Central State University Teacher Training Institute, Xenia, Ohio; a Speech and English teacher in the Columbus Public Schools 1967-1972.

Ms. Ware has also served as past Chairperson for Physical Abuse Against Women Committee, and Educational Leadership Institute of the Ohio Black Women's Leadership Caucus; Labor and Industry Chairperson of NAACP, Columbus. Presently, she is Chairperson of the Constitution Committee of the Ohio Department of Education Professional Association.

Kennedy Clare Sharrock, (Toledo) the Vice-Chair of the Task Force and Chair of the Subcommittee on Child Abuse, is the Director of the Legal Department for the Lucas County Children Services Board. He received his law degree from the University of Toledo and was in private practice prior to his present position. Mr. Sharrock is currently involved in organizing an overall plan to deal with child abuse in the Toledo area and in coordinating and presenting on-going legal education for hospital abuse teams.

Mary Benson, (Carroll) is President of the Federated Democratic Women. She formerly served as Deputy in the County Auditor's Office, and is now a homemaker and concerned citizen. Ms. Benson's community involvement includes being President of the 10th Congressional District DAC, and a member of the Board of Directors of Salem U. M. Church.

Jane Campbell, (Cleveland) is the Executive Director of WomenSpace, a coalition of women and organizations in the Cleveland area dedicated to social change for the betterment of women. This organization established the first hotline for battered women in Cleveland and worked with the development of Women Together, the only Cleveland shelter home serving the needs of abused women and their children. She is now a member of the Women Together Board of Trustees.

Prior to her position with WomenSpace, Ms. Campbell was a Volunteer Service Coordinator for the Welfare Rights Organization and a Community Relations person for Cleveland Legal Aid.

Ms. Campbell received her Bachelor of Arts Degree from the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor and is presently working on her Masters of Science Degree in Urban Studies.

John S. DeLibera, (Columbus) served as Advisory Counsel to the Task Force on Domestic Violence. He is senior partner with the law firm of DeLibera, Lyons, Koblentz & Scott and President of the Board of Directors, League Against Child Abuse.

Mr. DeLibera received his undergraduate degree from the University of Baltimore, College Park Maryland and his Juris Doctorate Degree from Ohio State University. He has been a member of the Ohio Bar for thirteen years.

Almeta A. Johnson, (Cleveland) is the Chief Police Prosecutor for the city of Cleveland. She received her law degree from Ohio State University in 1971 and was in private practice with Benesch, Friedlander, Mendelson & Coplan in Cleveland, Ohio from June 1971 to March 1975. Ms. Johnson has received numerous awards for her civic and community involvement, included among which is the Cleveland Jaycees, Outstanding Young Citizen Award and the Cleveland Bar Association Meritorious Service Award.

Carol Jorgensen, (Columbus) is the Executive Director of Phoenix House, Inc., a crisis shelter for victims of domestic violence in Columbus. She has served as Vice-Chairperson for Action for Battered Women of Ohio and has previous experience in the mental health and retardation profession as a planner and counselor, particularly in the area of crisis intervention. Ms. Jorgensen received a Masters Degree in Social Work from Ohio State University.

The Honorable Harry Lehman, (Shaker Heights) has been a State Representative since 1971. He received his law degree from Harvard Law School. Mr. Lehman is Chair of the House Judiciary Committee and is also serving as an Ex-Officio member of the Task Force. He was represented by William K. Weisenberg, Counsel to the House Judiciary Committee.

Ruby Mays, (Dayton) is a former school teacher and is now assisting her husband, Dewey Mays, M.D., in his private practice. She is a 1954 graduate of Houston Tillston College with a Bachelor of Arts in English. She has done graduate studies at the University of Eastern New Mexico, Mid-Western Wichita Falls, Texas and at D.C. College, Washington, D.C.

Ms. Mays has received numerous awards for her community and civic involvement. She is presently President of Dayton Jack and Jills, Inc. of America and Board Member, Dayton Contemporary Dance Group. Ms. Mays also counsels women involved in domestic disputes who are referred to her by church groups and concerned citizens.

The Honorable Ann McManamon, (Cleveland) is a Judge of the Common Pleas Court of Cuyahoga County; former Judge of Cleveland Municipal Court; and former practicing attorney in the Cleveland area. She was graduated from the University of California and received her law degree from Cleveland State University. Judge McManamon has received awards from the Supreme Court of Ohio for excellent and outstanding judicial service.

Jack A. Morgenstern, (Columbus) is Executive Director of the Columbus Area Mental Center and the Executive Director of the Franklin County Comprehensive Drug Treatment Program. He served as Chair of the Subcommittee on Parent Abuse. Dr. Morgenstern received his Medical Degree from Western Reserve; his Master of Science from UCLA, and his Masters in Social Psychiatry also from UCLA. He is one of a select few to be nationally certified in all three areas of child, adult, and administrative psychiatry. He is Chief of Psychiatry at St. Ann's Hospital; Consultant for National Institutes of Mental Health; Clinical Associate Professor, Department of Psychiatry, Ohio State University; Lecturer in Psychiatry at Capital University. He is a member of numerous boards of social service programs in mental health, drugs and alcohol areas.

Bobbie Sterne, (Cincinnati) former Mayor of Cincinnati, has been on City Council since 1971; Mrs. Sterne is a registered nurse, the founder of Volunteers in Public Schooling, and has served on the Governor's Task Force on Health and his Task Force on Credit for Women. She is on the advisory Board for the Hamilton County Welfare Department and was one of the ten Women of the Year for 1976 as hailed by the Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Honorable Marigene Valiquette, (Toledo) has been a State Senator since 1969, and was a State Representative prior to that. She received her Law Degree from the University of Toledo. She chairs the Senate Judiciary Committee and is serving an an Ex-Officio member on this Task Force. Senator Valiquette has sponsored numerous bills in the area of women's rights including legislation on rape, credit, child custody, and child support.

Thomas C. Zena, (Youngstown) is an Assistant County Prosecutor for Mahoning County. He also maintains a private practice which includes domestic relations cases and cases involving the Children Services Board.

Mr. Zena received his Law Degree from Case Western Reserve and has since served in a volunteer legal capacity for such organizations as Women's Law Fund, Mahoning County Legal Aid, Mahoning County Legal Services, Board of Trustees, Mahoning County Residential Treatment Center and the Ohio State Bar Association, Criminal Justice Committee.

Jayne Zuberbuhler, (Cincinnati) is an Investigator Counselor with the Hamilton County Court of Domestic Relations and spends a great deal of her time working with the abused and the abuser. She was a housewife and mother eight years prior to entering the work force.

Ms. Zuberbuhler received her Bachelor of Arts Degree in Political Science from the University of Cincinnati in 1967.

Members of the staff:

Arlene M. Lynch, an Assistant Attorney General, serves as the Director of the Domestic Violence Project and the Women's Law Project. She is responsible for developing and directing a program to implement the Equal Rights Amendment in Ohio. She was instrumental in the drafting and passage of legislation to eliminate sex discrimination.

Ms. Lynch received her undergraduate degree in sociology from St. Mary's College—Notre Dame University. She did her graduate work at Youngstown State University in the area of counseling psychology and received her Juris Doctorate from Capital University.

B. Janelle Butler, an Assistant Attorney General, serves as legal counsel to the Domestic Violence Task Force and Assistant Director of the Women's Law Project. She is responsible for the project's speakers' bureau, citizen inquiries, and the drafting of legislation. Before joining the project, Ms. Butler was a member

of the Attorney General's Chief Counsel's Staff where she was involved in opinion writing and litigation before the State Personnel Board of Review.

A native of Springfield, Massachusetts, Ms. Butler received her undergraduate degree in Accounting from Howard University and her Juris Doctorate in 1975 from Howard University.

Regina M. Poczik, a social policy researcher for the Domestic Violence Project was responsible for data collection, statistical studies, and computer analysis in the social services and police areas.

She was an Administrative Assistant for six years for Antitrust, Administrative Agencies, and General Administration sections, Office of the Attorney General, before joining the Domestic Violence Project staff.

Ms. Poczik received her Bachelor of Arts degree in Social Welfare from Ohio Dominican College, 1971.

Judith Ann Treneff, is secretary and Administrative Aide to the Women's Law Project and the Domestic Violence Project. She is responsible for scheduling appointments and meetings for the projects, following relevant legislation, updating information relating to the projects, and typing the Domestic Violence Report.

She attended Ohio State University from 1972-74 and then worked for the Board of Review, Ohio Bureau of Employment Services prior to joining the Attorney General's staff.

Susanne E. Kussrow, a former member of the Attorney General's staff was law enforcement researcher for the Domestic Violence Project. She was responsible for researching and gathering information on police in Ohio.

She received her Bachelor of Science degree in Sociology from Wittenberg University. Ms. Kussrow has also worked as a legislative intern for the Ohio Senate and as a policy researcher for the Ohio Attorney General's office. She is presently a law student at Ohio State University.

Public Hearings

1. On June 11, 1977 a hearing was held in the Electric Building, Ohio State Fairgrounds, Columbus in a public forum. Witnesses present in order of appearance included the following:

Thomas Waldren
Cincinnati Attorney at Law

Lois Hake
Butler County Shelter for Battered Women

Joyce Hill
Dayton Police Department

Sharon
Victim of Domestic Violence

Lawrence Stumme
Columbus City Prosecutor

Ethyl McGee
Victim of Domestic Violence

Sharon Melville
Women Together, Cleveland

Mary Jo Ginty
Women Together, Cleveland

Sylvia Weaver
Phoenix House

2. On July 9, 1977 a hearing was held at the University of Toledo Law Building in a public forum. Witnesses present in order of appearance included the following:

Deborah Weiner
Toledo Family Services

James Carr
Professor, Toledo Law School

Jerry Philips
Toledo Municipal Prosecutor

James Bannon
Executive Chief, Detroit Police Department

Ruth Latin
Psychologist, Toledo

Gloria Coles
Toledo Task Force for Battered Women

Larry Dyal
Toledo Police Department

Kathy Fotjik
Washtenaw County Commissioner, Michigan

Mike Dotson
Rescue Crisis Services, Toledo

Ruth Schieder
YMCA, Toledo

Earl Staelin
Toledo Attorney at Law

3. On August 6, 1977 a hearing was held at WomenSpace, Cleveland in a public forum. Witnesses present in order of appearance included the following:

Sandra Scully
Women Together

Miriam Weinstein
Women Together

Becky
Victim of Domestic Violence

Nancy Schneider
Geauga County Task Force

Grace Kilbane
Victim-Witness Service Center, Cleveland

Winnie McNeeley
Council for Children at Risk

Nita Casstevens
WomenSpace

Linda Rowand
Nurse, Cleveland

Mary Ostendorf
Community Health Watch

Ann Marie Woltman
Mayor's Task Force on Crime, Canton

A verbatim transcript of the record of testimony from the hearings is on file in the Office of the Attorney General of Ohio for public inspection.

4. In addition to the three public hearings, informal testimony was presented at the Task Force meetings. Those who testified include:

Nancy Melia
Professor, Ohio State University
College of Administrative Science

Sylvia Weaver
NOW Task Force on Battered Women

Nancy Trux
North Central Mental Health, Columbus

Richard Brown
North Central Mental Health, Columbus

Mary
Victim of Domestic Violence

David Landefeld
State Department of Economic and Community Development

Carol Martin
State Department of Economic and Community Development

Edward Sowinski
Prosecutor, City of Youngstown

Miriam Bernstein
Citizen, Cincinnati

Action for Battered Women